

In the Claims

1-11 (canceled).

12 (currently amended). A method for the reduction and/or treatment of gamete numerical chromosomal alterations in a male, comprising the administration of an effective amount of FSH or FSH variant to a male having gamete numerical chromosomal alterations, wherein the effective amount is sufficient to reduce or treat the rate of gamete numerical chromosomal alteration in the male and wherein the gamete numerical chromosomal alteration is XX or YY disomy.

13-15 (canceled).

16 (previously presented). The method according to claim 12, wherein the male is human.

17 (currently amended). The method according to claim 12, wherein ~~the substance is~~ FSH is administered.

18 (currently amended). The method according to claim 12, wherein ~~the substance is~~ rFSH is administered.

19 (currently amended). The method according to claim 12, wherein the FSH or FSH variant~~substance~~ is administered on alternate days.

20 (currently amended). The method according to claim 12, wherein the FSH or FSH variant~~substance~~ is administered at or about 75 to 300 IU/dose.

21 (currently amended). The method according to claim 12, wherein the FSH or FSH variant~~substance~~ is administered at or about 150 IU/dose.

22-24 (canceled).

25 (currently amended). The method according to ~~claim 24~~claim 12, wherein the substance is administered at ~~or about~~ 150 IU/dose.

26 (currently amended). The method according to claim 19, wherein the FSH or FSH variant ~~substance~~ is administered at or about 75 to 300 IU/dose.

27 (currently amended). The method according to claim 26, wherein the FSH or FSH variant ~~substance~~ is administered at or about 150 IU/dose.

28 (currently amended). The method according to claim 12, wherein said ~~variant~~ FSH variant is CTP-FSH, single chain CTP-FSH or a FSH glycosylation variant.

29 (canceled).

30 (new). The method according to claim 12, wherein the male is diagnosed as having gamete numerical chromosomal alterations prior to the administration of an effective amount of FSH or a FSH variant.

31 (new). A method for the reduction and/or treatment of gamete numerical chromosomal alterations in a male, comprising diagnosing a male as having gamete numerical chromosomal alterations and administering an effective amount of FSH or a FSH variant to a male diagnosed as having gamete numerical chromosomal alterations, wherein the effective amount of FSH or a FSH variant is sufficient to reduce or treat the rate of gamete numerical chromosomal alteration in the male.

32 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein the male is human.

- 33 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein FSH is administered.
- 34 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein rFSH is administered.
- 35 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein the FSH or FSH variant is administered on alternate days.
- 36 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein the FSH or FSH variant is administered at or about 75 to 300 IU/dose.
- 37 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein the FSH or FSH variant is administered at 150 IU/dose.
- 38 (new). The method according to claim 35, wherein the FSH or FSH variant is administered at or about 75 to 300 IU/dose.
- 39 (new). The method according to claim 38, wherein the FSH or FSH variant is administered at 150 IU/dose.
- 40 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein said FSH variant is CTP-FSH, single chain CTP-FSH or a FSH glycosylation variant. 15 (currently amended).
- 41 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein the gamete numerical chromosomal alteration is sexual chromosome disomy.
- 42 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein the gamete numerical chromosomal alteration is gamete aneuploidy.

43 (new). The method according to claim 31, wherein the gamete chromosomal alteration is spermatozoa diploidy.